



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

cells in the anterior horn of the cord as well as in the gray matter of the brain are found in very different conditions in healthy persons; nerve cells never divide even in the embryo; they decay and arise by the fusion with leucocytes anew.

The second part of the book treats of the cell in general and of nerve cell in particular. It is an elementary organism arising from formed and unformed materials and must contain nutritive matter which is unformed. The living substance in its relation to the cell; the difference between protoplasm and nucleus bioids; how the cell takes and works up matter; why it is not an organism or a cell at all in a biological sense; how the phenomena we see in the cell are the effects of outer forces, are treated, with final chapters on heredity and death.

Das Problem der Willensfreiheit in der neuesten deutschen Philosophie, von LEO MÜFFELMANN. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1902. pp. 115.

On the basis of a critical examination of the chief modern literature upon the question of freedom, which itself gives this pamphlet great value, the author finds as a result of his analysis that the solution of the problem is simple and is determinism. A bibliography of the most recent literature upon the subject closes the volume.

Deuxième Congrès International de L'Hypnotisme Expérimental et Thérapeutique tenu à Paris du 12 au 18 Août 1900. Vigot Frères, Paris, 1902. pp. 320.

One of the most interesting articles here is Bérillon's history of experimental hypnotism with photographs of Braid, Durand de Gros, Liébeault, Mesnet, Richet, Luys, Charcot, Paul Richer, Pitres, F. Raymond, Dumontpallier, Paul Magnin, Jules Voisin, and finally Bérillon himself with several views from his clinic. The important articles are by Vogt on the value of hypnotism as a means of psychological investigation; by Lemesle and others on hypnotism from a medico-legal point of view; Crocq on its relations to hysteria; and by Bérillon on its applications to pedagogy and mental orthopedics.

Kathlamet Texts, by FRANZ BOAS. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 26. Govt. Print, Washington, 1901. pp. 261.

The texts in this volume were all told by one person, Charles Cul-tée, who is one of only three who speak the Kathlamet dialect. The text is given on the upper part of the page in coherent English; the original language is printed below with literal interlinear translations.

L'Année Philosophique (F. Pillon) 12th year, 1902. F. Alcan, Paris, 1902. pp. 312.

The leading articles in this volume are by Brochard on the work of Socrates; by Hamelin on the logic of the Stoics; by Robin on Aristotle's psychology; by Dauriac on the category of being; and by Pillon on Bayle's critique of Descartes's theism. The bibliography of French philosophy for 1901 covers pages 155-309.

NOTE.

On August 16 Professor Wundt celebrated his seventieth birthday. A *Festschrift* comprising some forty original articles by his former pupils was presented to him on this occasion by an international deputation, consisting of Professors E. Kraepelin, O. Kuelpe, A. Kirschmann, F. Angell, E. Meumann and Dr. W. Wirth. The *Festschrift* will be published as two extra volumes of the *Philosophische Studien*, each of about 750 pp.